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SUMMER STUDY IN 1897

The utilization of the long vacation by teachers in supplementing their professional preparation is one of the most striking and encouraging movements of the day. In accordance with the custom of the SCHOOL REVIEW for several years the attractions and opportunities presented by a number of the best known institutions offering summer instruction are here presented to our readers.

THE WINONA SUMMER SCHOOL

The third annual session of the Winona Summer School at Eagle Lake, Ind., will extend through four weeks, beginning July 19. The principal of the school is Professor John M. Coulter, of the University of Chicago.

Instruction is grouped under the following heads: (1) College Department; (2) Department of Methods; (3) Department of Music; (4) Department of Art; (5) Department of Physical Culture. In all of these departments teachers of high reputation have been secured, and every subject will be presented by the most approved method.

The attention of teachers is especially directed to the work in languages, mathematics, and sciences, conducted by the College Department; and also to the various grades of work, from kindergarten to high school, presented by the Department of Methods. In addition to the formal instruction various members of the faculty will occupy the platform of the assembly during the morning hour, presenting in popular form some of the more important problems connected with their subjects. Among these, the principal will give a series of lectures upon prominent biological problems, such as evolution, heredity, contagious diseases, etc.

The great attractions of Eagle Lake (near Warsaw) as a summer resort, the numerous conventions that are to meet there during the season, the lectures and concerts of the assembly programme, all combine to supplement the work of the school in a most profitable way.

For circular containing full information, address: Sol. C. Dickey, When Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE EXTENSION OF UNIVERSITY TEACHING

This society will conduct its fifth summer meeting in the buildings of the University of Pennsylvania, July 6 to 30, 1897. The arrangements for this

session include: Department A, Literature and History; Department B, Psychology, Child Study, and Kindergarten; Department C, Round Table Conferences; Department D, Mathematics; Department E, Latin.

Department A, Mediæval Life and Thought, is in continuation of the corresponding department of the two previous years. In 1895 the subject considered was Greek Life and Thought, and in 1896 Roman Life and Thought. This year the principal aspects of civilization during the Middle Ages will be considered. The period to be covered may be said to date from the fall of the Roman Empire in 476 to the end of the Crusades, about 1300. To cover as well as possible this portion of the world's history, lectures will be delivered on the history, literature, art, philosophy, and religion of Europe in that age. Arrangements have already been completed for a course of five lectures on English History by Professor Cheyney, and four lectures on English Literature by Dr. Child, both of the University of Pennsylvania, and Professor Munro of the University of Pennsylvania will give five lectures on Mediæval Education. It is expected that as many as sixty hours during the four weeks of the meeting will be taken up in lectures in the department. Arrangements are in progress at present for lectures on other phases of mediæval civilization.

In the Department of Psychology, Child Study, and Kindergarten the work is so arranged that students who were in attendance at former summer meetings will be able to work in continuation of previous courses, and there will be courses for newcomers. Dr. Lightner Witmer with a competent corps of assistants will conduct laboratory classes in the psychological laboratories of the University of Pennsylvania, for experimental study, while the theoretical side will be presented in the afternoon lectures. In Child Study a psychological clinic will be held. Professor E. B. Titchener, of Cornell, and Professor Mark Baldwin, of Princeton, have been secured to give courses in this department. Professor Halleck, author of *The Education of the Central Nervous System*, is to give a course of lectures on that topic.

Department C, called "Round-Table Conferences," is a new feature in the summer meetings of the American Society. It is expected that some fifteen specialists will be present. Among others, Professor Davis, of Harvard, is to speak on geography, Professor Hart, of Harvard, on history, Dr. Witmer is to discuss the subject of Psychology in the Normal Schools, and Professor Brumbaugh, of the University of Pennsylvania, will take some subject in the field of pedagogy. Professor Gantvoort is to lecture on Music in Primary Work, and Miss Arnold on Nature Study. Professor Bronson, of Brown University, is to lead a discussion on English Literature, Mr. Edward Everett Hale on Ethics, and Professor Munro on the Use of Sources in the Study of History. Professor Schwatt, director of the Department of Mathematics,

will discuss some of the methods of teaching elementary algebra and geometry.

For fuller information regarding the meeting address Dana C. Munro, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE HULL HOUSE SUMMER SCHOOL

The Hull House Summer School at Rockford College, Rockford, Illinois, will open its sixth season on July 5th. The usual outdoor classes in science, botany, and birds, and indoor laboratory classes in chemistry and physics, will continue. A choice in literature classes will be offered, and an effort made to provide a teacher for any approved subject for which a sufficient number of early applications are made. The social aspect of the school is always its distinguishing feature.

The buildings of Rockford College, in which the school holds its sessions, are beautifully situated on the bank of Rock River.

It is not the object of the summer school to make its serious pursuits subordinate to festivity, but the work is not so heavy as to be a burden, and is diversified by dramatics, boating parties, lawn tennis, drives and other forms of recreation.

A charge of three dollars a week covers tuition and board and also includes lodging in the college buildings for ladies. Both men and women are on the faculty, and are admitted as students. For circulars and fuller information, address Hull House, 335 South Halsted street, Chicago.

HARVARD SUMMER SCHOOL

In none of the numerous departments of Harvard University has there been more evidence of advancement during the last ten years than in the Summer School. This school had its origin in some experiments begun in 1868, and carried on for several years by one of the teaching staff of the University. It was not until 1874 that the corporation became responsible for these courses, and it is in the catalogue of that year that the Summer School is first mentioned. In the beginning, chemistry and botany alone were offered, but in 1875 a course in geology was added, and these three subjects were taught exclusively until 1887. Since then each year has seen an increase, until the list for 1897 contains the names of thirty-four courses in arts and sciences, besides courses at the Medical School and the Dental School. During the last ten years several courses have been offered for a year or more, but withdrawn through the lack of sufficient support to warrant their being continued. The list now embraces the modern languages, the classics, history and civil government, psychology, pedagogy, mathematics, and the sciences, thus bringing into the service of the Summer School students almost all the laboratory and library resources of the University. Professor Albert Bushnell

Hart will give this year his course in American history, which attracted such attention a few years ago, and Professor William M. Davis will repeat his popular course in physical geography.

With the increase in subjects offered by the University, has come an increase in the number of students, for while in its earlier years the school had an average attendance of from thirty to fifty students, the catalogue for 1895 gives the names of 601, and in 1896 there was a total registration of 637.

Western teachers are peculiarly attracted to the Harvard Summer School, because Cambridge lies in the center of a region wherein occurred some of the most important events in American history, and the majority of these historic points are within a short distance of the college grounds.

THE SUMMER QUARTER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The Summer Quarter of The University of Chicago will open July 1, and continue for twelve weeks. The Quarter is divided into two terms of six weeks each, and while many courses run through twelve weeks, there are also many which will be completed during the first term, and others which will begin with the second term, thus accommodating those who cannot remain during the whole of the quarter. As in previous years, the work of the coming summer will be carried on in the same way as that of the other quarters of the university year. The work of the summer is, therefore, not a summer school in the sense in which that term is ordinarily used.

During the coming summer more than one hundred officers of instruction will be in residence, among them a considerable number of specialists from various American and European universities. With a single exception, every department of instruction will be represented. Some idea of the scope of the work may be gained from the statement that about 250 courses are offered, about one-third of which are for graduate students only. The courses are distributed among the various departments as follows: Philosophy 7, pedagogy 10, political economy 5, political science 5, history 13, sociology and anthropology 10, comparative religion 2, Semitic languages and literatures 30, biblical and patristic Greek 5, Sanskrit and Indo-European comparative philology 3, Greek language and literature 13, Latin language and literature 12, Romance languages and literatures 10, Germanic languages and literatures 12, English (literature and rhetoric) 13, biblical literature in English 2, mathematics 13, astronomy 10, physics 8, chemistry 11, geology 6, zoölogy 6, anatomy and histology 3, physiology 5, neurology 1, palæontology 3, and botany 7.

In the Graduate Divinity School six courses are offered in addition to those of the department of Semitic languages and literatures; in the English Theology Seminary six courses in addition to those of the department of biblical literature in English.

Admission to the University for the Summer Quarter is gained on the same terms as during other quarters, and in addition special privileges are extended (1) to students from other colleges and universities who may wish to continue their studies during the summer months, and (2) to teachers who are graduates of approved academies, high schools and normal schools. Such teachers are admitted for the Summer Quarter to departments representing subjects which they have been engaged in teaching, and, to a limited extent, to other departments also. In view of the large attendance of teachers during the Summer Quarter, a considerable number of courses have been arranged especially for them. The large number of graduate courses, many of which are research courses, will afford abundant opportunity for advanced work to those who are prepared for it.

Copies of the Announcements of Courses for the Summer Quarter will be forwarded on application to The Examiner, The University of Chicago.

CHAUTAUQUA

There are few things better known in this country than the Chautauqua System of Education. And yet, whenever one thinks of this wonderful system, with all its interesting and multifarious departments, is it not after all the picture of the summer at Lake Chautauqua that comes first and most prominently before the mind? Chautauqua is a city where municipal functions are extended to include free public instruction and entertainment. Possessing all the usual features of an attractive summer resort it adds to them opportunities for intellectual recreation and mental training that make it entirely unique. The detailed courses of study for the coming summer fill a good sized pamphlet which may be obtained of W. A. Duncan, secretary, Chautauqua, N. Y. The instruction is distributed among the following schools: English Language and Literature; Modern Languages; Classical Languages; Mathematics and Science; Social Sciences; Psychology and Pedagogy; Sacred Literature; Music, Fine Arts, Expression; Physical Education; Practical Arts. In each school the faculty contains the most eminent instructors, drawn in large part from the foremost universities and colleges.

NATIONAL SUMMER SCHOOL, GLENS FALLS, N. Y.

This well-known school has now reached its thirteenth year, in fact which in itself speaks eloquently of the efficiency and attractiveness of the institution. At the National Summer School especial attention is given to the needs of teachers in the primary and grammar grades. Among the instructors for the coming summer the following have national reputations: Dr. Richard G. Boone, Psychology and Pedagogy; Wilbur F. Gordy, Methods in History; Charles F. King, Methods in Geography; and Henry L. Southwick,

Reading and Elocution. Among the special attractions of this school are the following :

It has a faculty composed wholly of experts.

The expense for board and tuition is less than at any other good school.

The various courses provide for the wants of all classes of teachers.

The location is a healthful one, just on the border of the great Adirondack region.

There will be numerous excursions that will not be overcrowded.

There is no section of country so rich in historic associations.

Near by are Lake George, Saratoga, Mt. McGregor, and the Adirondacks, all of world-wide fame.

THE SAUVEUR SUMMER SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES.

We have before us the programme of the Sauveur Summer School of Languages which announces that the school will hold its twenty-second session at Amherst, Mass. This beautiful New England town, situated on an elevation which gives it a commanding view of the Connecticut River valley, and surrounded by mountains, makes a worthy setting for a worthy institution.

The fact that, in spite of the constant whirl of changes which this last quarter of a century has witnessed and the sudden and tremendous extension of summer schools throughout the country, the Sauveur Summer School of Languages, under the inspiring leadership of its principal, Dr. Sauveur, has held its own and, if all goes well, will celebrate its silver wedding with the incoming of the new century, is the best guaranty of its right to exist that the school could have.

No one who has studied under Dr. Sauveur can have failed to feel the uplift of his enthusiastic appreciation of the higher benefits of language-study *per se*, or to have gained a wider outlook into the literary and philological beauties of the individual language studied. But if one is looking for what some might call the more practical advantages of six weeks spent at this Summer School, we can assure them that it is an unexcelled opportunity for acquiring that facility in the use and understanding of the modern languages which is otherwise only to be obtained by residence in the country of the language.

THE MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

For the benefit of those student who are able to continue their studies through the earlier part of the long vacation, and to give opportunities for professional experience of a kind not otherwise possible, summer schools are held in architecture, in topography, geodesy, and geology, in mining engineering and metallurgy, and in naval architecture. These schools are held

at such points away from Boston as offer special advantages for the execution or examination of professional work. Tuition is free to members of the Institute, and, generally speaking, to such former students as may be disposed to join the classes. Other persons are, in certain cases, admitted upon giving satisfactory evidence of their being properly qualified, and upon payment of a small tuition fee.

In addition to the professional Summer Schools, just spoken of, summer courses are held within the buildings of the Institute in June and July, which are intended for three classes of pupils: First, persons, for example, graduates of colleges, who desire to enter the Institute with advanced standing, and for that purpose may have occasion to make up some of the work of the earlier years; secondly, students of the Institute who desire to anticipate some one or more of the studies of the coming year, whether to lighten their work or to enable them to take other, optional, studies; thirdly, students of the Institute who have been conditioned in some of the studies of the past year, or have failed to complete their studies to their own satisfaction.

The courses thus far held at the Institute during June and July have been in the departments of mathematics, chemistry, biology, physics, modern languages, drawing, and descriptive geometry.

The fee for tuition is, in general, \$25 for each course, with a separate charge for breakage and laboratory supplies in the chemical courses. Full information concerning the courses for the present year may be obtained of H. W. Tyler, Secretary, Mass. Inst. of Technology, Boston, Mass.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, SUMMER SCHOOL JULY 7 TO AUGUST 18, 1897

During the summer of 1897, courses of instruction will be given by professors and instructors in the University of Michigan as follows:

Greek.—1. Preparatory Greek. 2. The Poetics of Aristotle.

Latin.—1. Preparatory Latin: (a) Latin Prose; (b) Cicero's Orations against Catiline; (c) Vergil's *Æneid*. 2. Rapid Reading. 3. Introduction to Roman Political Institutions. 4. Historical Proseminary.

French.—1. Beginners' Course. 2. Modern Prose. 3. Classic Drama. 4. Prose composition. 5. Scientific French. 6. History of French Literature

German.—1. Modern Prose. 2. Composition. 3. Classic Drama.

English and Rhetoric.—1. The Teaching of English Literature. 2. American Literature. 3. Anglo-Saxon. 4. Middle English. 5. Paragraph Writing. 6. Prose Composition.

History.—1. General History.

The Science and Art of Teaching.—1. The Fundamental Herbartian Doctrines. 2. The Theory and Practice of Teaching. 3. Unsettled Questions in Political Economy.

Mathematics.—1. Preparatory Geometry. 2. Preparatory Algebra. 3. Trigonometry and Advanced Algebra. 4. Analytical Geometry. 5. Theory of Equations. 6. Elementary Mechanics. 7. Projective Geometry. 8. Theory of Infinite Series. 9. Geometry (teachers' course). 10. Calculus. 11. Differential Equations.

Physics.—1. Preparatory Physics. 2. Teachers' Course. 3. Laboratory Physics.

Chemistry.—1. General Inorganic Chemistry. 2. Laboratory Work in General Inorganic Chemistry. 3. Qualitative Analysis. 4. Beginning Quantitative Analysis. 5. Inorganic Preparations. 6. Organic Chemistry. 7. Organic Preparations. 8. Molecular Weights. 9. Advanced Quantitative Analysis. 10. Organic Analysis. 11. Research Work.

Zoölogy.—1. General Course. 2. The Frog. 3. Teachers' Course.

Botany.—1. Morphology and Physiology of Phanerogams. 2. Algæ and Fungi. 3. Vegetable Histology.

Histology.—1. Vertebrate Histology. 2. Histological Technics.

Bacteriology.—Laboratory Work.

Physiological Chemistry.—Laboratory Work, also courses in Philosophy, Political Economy, Engineering, Drawing, and Law.

The fee for a single course of study is \$15; for two courses by the same student \$25; for three courses by the same student \$30. The maximum fee is \$30. The cost of board and rooms will vary from \$3.00 to \$5.00 a week, according to location and manner of living.

For information in regard to the school, address E. A. Lyman, Chairman of the Executive Committee, 31 East Liberty street.